

# Traditional Yoga and Meditation of the Himalayan Masters Self-Realization through the Yoga Sutras, Vedanta, Samaya Sri Vidya Tantra

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<u>Icons</u>	<u>Mind</u>	<u>CDs</u>	<u>Kundalini</u>	<u>Levels</u>	Fun/Misc.	<u>Wisdom</u>



The Joy of Traditional Yoga Meditation, Contemplation, and Devotion



Where Yoga still means the union of the individual self and the Universal Self.



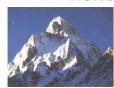


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Goal of the Three Streams: The goal of our sadhana or practices is the highest Joy that comes from the Realization in direct experience of the center of consciousness, the Self, the Atman or Purusha, which is one and the same with the Absolute Reality. This Self-Realization comes through the three streams of: 1) traditional Yoga\* meditation of the Yoga Sutras, 2) the contemplative insight of Advaita Vedanta, and 3) the intense devotion of Samaya Sri Vidya Tantra, the three of which complement one another like fingers on a hand. (more) - Yoga - The goal of Yoga\* is Yoga\*. (more)

**About the word "Yoga":** Throughout this website the word "Yoga" is used in its traditional meaning of realizing the union of the individual and the universal, rather than the revisionist meaning of Yoga as a physical fitness program. (more)

**Definition of Yoga** (<u>from Yoga Sutras</u>): Yogash chitta vritti nirodhah. Tada drashtuh svarupe avasthanam. Yoga is the mastery of the activities of the mind-field. Then the seer rests in its true nature. (<u>more</u>)

Online Courses from Swami Jnaneshvara and Abhyasa Ashram

## Site - Yoga\* Meditation

>>>> Site Map - Extensive <<< About this site
FAQ
Additions & Revisions to site
Comments from others about site
Arabic Translations
Spanish Translations

Stumble It!

Downloads
Site Map Glossary

# Connections (more)

Abhyasa Ashram
Calendar, Contact

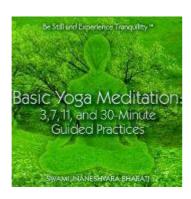
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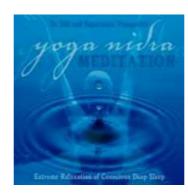
## Online Courses from Swami Jnaneshvara and Abhyasa Ashram

Ashram Video Channel

Ashram Facebook Group

Core Texts of our Abhyasa Ashram





Seek to know that by which knowing, the nature of all things becomes known.

-- Upanishads



Booklets by Swami J

Books by Swami at Lulu.com

Video and Audio

Podcasts (audio)



Mari J iTunes Podcast

Newsletters/Blog

4 YAHOO! GROUPS Newsletters:

1) Yoga Meditation Reminders

2) Yoga Sutras

3) Activities

4) Center for Non-Dualism

Blog

Who, Why, What, How?

What do I want?

Who Seeks Self-Realization?

Why Should I Meditate?

Who benefits from meditation?

Who is the witness?

Three Aspirations

Wake Up!

**Shortcut to Self-Realization** 

Yoga\* Meditation (more)

4 Steps to Yoga Meditation

Flexibility in the practice sequence

Time and Place for meditation

7 Skills for meditation

Yoga meditation in 16 parts

Veiling and Projectng

Truth is the Highest "T"

# Keeping it Simple



Start Here - How to Use the Site

🗐 Listen

Beginning Meditation
The Simplest Meditation
Meditation and Selfless Action

A One-Line "Short Course":

World > Senses > Body > Breath > Mind > Silence

Meditation as a Whole or a Part?

<u>Facebook pages related to Swami Jnaneshvara</u>
<u>YouTube videos related to SwamiJ.com</u>
The Body - The Breath - The Mind

*In your meditation today....* 

May your body be still and comfortable....

May your head, neck and trunk be aligned....

May your breath be smooth, slow, serene, and with no pauses....

May the flow of thoughts in your mind not disturb you....

May your meditation today bring you peace, happiness and bliss....



What is more important than where we are standing on the path is the direction we are looking.

## Systematic Yoga meditation

Types versus stages of meditation
Five stages of Yoga meditation
Yoga meditation methods

## **Converging Methods**

Bindu: The final convergence
Meditation, contemplation, prayer,
mantra
Beginning, Intermediate,
Advanced
Mindfulness and Concentration
Dualism and non-dualism

## Lifestyle Planning (more)

Two harmonious directions in life
Money, sex, fame, health
Personal philosophy of life
Lifestyle and 4 Basic Urges
Citizen of Two Worlds
Children and Meditation
Keys to successful living
Discipline means commitment
Diet and Meditation
Love and Relationships
Four Ashrams of life

#### Relaxation

6 Methods of Relaxation

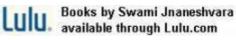
## Yoga Nidra

Yoga Nidra, 5 methods Yoga Nidra CD, Sleep Research

## Breathing

20 Breathing practices Diaphragmatic breathing

#### -- Swami Jnaneshvara (more)



**4**⊕Listen

**Audio Podcasts** 

#### Suggestion: Read articles in this column first

The Path

**Summary of Practices** 

<u>Understanding and Practing the Teachings of Swami Rama</u>
Yoga, Vedanta, Tantra

<u>Self-Realization is the Goal: Self-Realization in the Tradition of the Himalayan Masters; purpose, goals of practice, methods of realization; includes seven sound files.</u>

Our approach to meditation is neither exclusively cultivating one-pointedness of mind, nor exclusively promoting insight or mindfulness. Rather, these are emphasized as companion practices. Meditations on attitudes of friendliness or lovingness, compassion or mercy, gladness or goodwill, and acceptance or neutrality are most important, and are seen as preliminary practices to stabilize the mind in preparation for the subtler meditations (Yoga Sutras 1.33-1.39). We practice breath regulation and breath meditation for their immediate benefits, and as a foundation for the advanced practices. We employ the classical approaches of raja, jnana, karma, and bhakti Yoga, as well as hatha, kriya, kundalini, laya, mantra, nada, siddha, and tantra Yoga. Meditation, contemplation, mantra and prayer finally converge into a unified force directed towards the final stage, piercing the pearl of wisdom called bindu, leading to the direct experience of the absolute.

Beginning, Intermediate, Advanced Meditation (chart): Practical outline explains the entire process of meditation in one easy to read table of three columns and six stages. There is also a page of

#### Soham breath

### Mantra (more)

Mantra and 13 tips on use Mantra, brain, and words

Soham mantra

Soham online practice

OM/AUM Mantra and Seven

<u>Levels</u>

Mandukya Upanishad on Om

7 Methods with OM Mantra

Japa and ajapa-japa 108 beads on a mala

Gayatri mantra

Mahamrityunjaya mantra
Om Namah Shivaya mantra

Maranatha mantra

## Contemplation

Great Contemplations - 7

Mahavakyas

Mandukya Upanishad on Om

**Vedantic Meditation** 

Song of the Self

I am That

4 Means and 6 Virtues

## Yoga Sutras (more)

Yoga Sutras of Patanjali Introduction and means of practice Listing of the 196 of the Yoga Sutras

Chapter outlines of the Yoga Sutra 7 Keys to practicing the Yoga Sutras

detailed descriptions. (See also the PDF file entitled The Path)

Summary of Practices Outline (7 pages)

Summary of Practices Paper (87 pages)

A Program for Progress in Meditation by Swami Rama

#### Videos

Click here for All 40+ Videos by Swami J Click here for videos by Ma Tri

#### **MORE** "Read these first" ARTICLES

Seven Skills for Meditation: While there are numerous specific techniques related to meditation, this article summarizes seven core skills that are useful for all of us to develop.

Converging Four Practices: By practicing each of the practices of Meditation, Contemplation, Prayer, and Mantra, these four converge into a unified force of clarity, will, focus, and surrender.

<u>Diaphragmatic Breathing: Breath training is one of the most important foundation practices for advancing in meditation; article includes extremely clear photos.</u>

Two Harmonious Directions in Life: As in physics, there are two forces at play; one moving outward into the world, and the other drawing us inward toward Self-Realization.

Bindu: The Final Convergence: There is a stage of meditation in which all experiences *collapse*, so to speak, into a *point* (*Bindu*) from which all experiences arose in the first place. (See also the Bindu video)

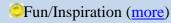
Yoga Sutras: Yoga Meditation is outlined in 196 pithy statements or Sutras, summarized on one page so as to see the "big picture.

See also: Summary page | List of 196 Sutras | Introduction |
Narrative | Patanjali | Download | Chapter outlines | Seven Keys |
Ouestions | Yoga Sutras in PDF.

Judge each day not by the harvest you reap, nor by the seeds that you plant,

<u>Questions for review</u> <u>Patanjali, codifier of the Yoga</u> Sutra

Now, Then and Therefore



Enlightenment Online
Jokes & Quotes
Reflections by Swami J
Swami Vivekananda: 9/11
Yoga Meditation "Wristbands"

Be Still & Know, Earth,
Perspective
125,000 OMs
In your meditation today

<u>Appearances</u>, <u>Balanced mind</u> <u>Ten Zen Ox pictures</u>

Noah's Ark, Albert Einstein

## Miscellaneous (more)

<u>Links</u> Donations

Asim School

<u>Visitors</u> Timeline

**Book Reviews** 

Glossary / Encyclopedia

Map, Weather, Radar

Time, US, Census

Florida Yoga Meditation Beach/local photos but by the stillness of your mind in meditation.
-- Swami Jnaneshvara (more)

Yoga Nidra: This is an extremely useful practice that is a companion to meditation. This article describes both the philosophy of the levels of consciousness and some methods leading to the state of Yoga Nidra. (See also the best selling Yoga Nidra CD in the world today, which is recorded by Swami Jnaneshvara)

AUM Mantra: OM Mantra outlines seven levels of consciousness, and provides a roadmap for the entire process of sadhana in Yoga meditation.

Avidya and Adhyasa: Two processes in Yoga that are extremely useful to understand. These two take us evermore out into the external world. To recede back through these two leads us inward to the direct experience of Samadhi, Turiya, or Self-Realization.



Coordinating the Four Functions of Mind: One of the most central practices of mindfulness or introspection is witnessing and coordinating the inner functions of manas, chitta, ahamkara, and buddhi.

Training the 10 Senses or Indriyas: Along with the four functions of mind (above), training, witnessing and withdrawing the ten "senses" is essential to advancing in meditation.

Karma and its Sources: Systematically moves through a graphic representation of how karma is created and systematically weakened. Of critical importance is the relationship between karma and samskaras.

<u>Kundalini Awakening: The process of balancing energies,</u> awakening and raising kundalini is explained in a series of six pages and six graphics. This general outline and description provides a broad overview.

Mantra and 13 tips on use: These practical suggestions are general in nature and should apply to most any use of mantra. Includes links to other Mantra articles on the site, most important of which is Om Mantra.

Great Contemplations - 7 Mahavakyas: Contemplation is an extremely useful, if not essential companion to meditation. This article presents the practice of seven traditional contemplations called Mahavakyas.

Yoga Meditation in 16 parts: This page gives a one sentence description of Yoga Meditation. The sentence has 16 links that further explain each part of that one sentence. This is a very practical learning tool.



Two Detours from the Path of Yoga

Modern Yoga versus Traditional Yoga: Describes recent alterations of Yoga, and that Yoga is not merely a physical fitness program; includes quotes from several well-known authorities on Yoga.

Yoga and the words Hindu and Hinduism: There are two diversions from traditional Yoga. One is that Yoga is physical fitness and the other is that Yoga is a religion.
Yoga and Institutional Religion: Yoga is in religion, but religion is not in Yoga. Yoga itself has no deity, worship services, rituals, sacred icons, clergy, temples, churches, or other characteristics of religion.

Mysticism, Yoga, and Religion: Mysticism and Yoga can be practiced either within the context or religion, or outside of it. Yoga and Mysticism are on the esoteric end of the the esoteric-exoteric polarity.



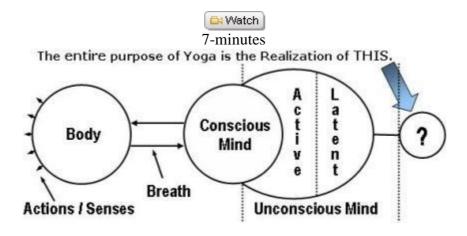
## Traditional Yoga\* Meditation

Yoga Meditation is the art and science of systematically observing, accepting, understanding, and training each of the levels of our being, such that we may coordinate and integrate those aspects of ourselves, and dwell in the direct experience of the center of consciousness. (There is a 16-page description of traditional Yoga Meditation, which explains the process in practical terms, and simple language.)

Yoga Meditation is not actually a separate aspect of Yoga, due to the fact that traditional Yoga virtually *is* meditation. However, the phrase Yoga Meditation can be used here to discriminate between traditional Yoga Meditation and the now popular belief that Yoga is about physical postures. Yoga or Yoga Meditation is a complete process unto itself, only a small, though useful part of which relates to the physical body. (See the article Modern Yoga versus Traditional Yoga)

## Purpose of Yoga\*

The goal of Yoga is Yoga itself, union itself, of the little self and the True Self, a process of awakening to the preexisting union that is called Yoga. Yoga has to do with the realization through direct experience of the center of consciousness, the preexisting union between Atman and Brahman, Jivatman and Paramatman, and Shiva and Shakti, or the realization of Purusha standing alone as

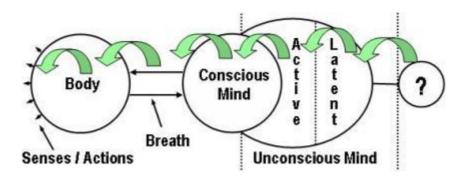


# 3 Stages of Awareness

## 1) Awareness Manifests Outward to the World

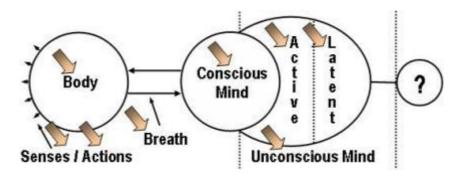
Yoga, Sankhya, Vedanta, and Tantra view the human as manifesting outward step-by-step, whereby the subtler consciousness projects evermore outward, and then gradually forgets those subtler levels. Genesis also explains this outward movement when seen through the eye of the Yogi or mystic.

(Sankhya, Vedanta, Tantra, Adhyasa)



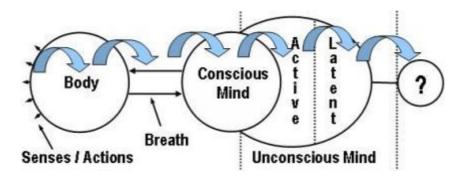
## 2) In Yoga Each Aspect is Trained

Yoga is complete unto itself. In Yoga, each level of our being is trained independently, while also being trained to flow together. The systematic processes deal one-by-one with our actions in the world, senses, body, breath, and and both the conscious and unconscious aspects of mind.



# 3) Awareness Recedes to the State of Yoga\*

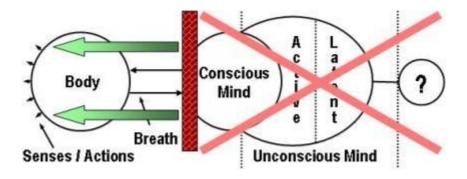
Yoga or "Union" is attained by first training, balancing, and purifying each of the aspects of our being individually, and then systematically receding attention inward through those levels, expanding so as to experience the state of Union, Yoga, Samadhi, or Turiya.



# Individual Stages of Yoga Practice

## **Body and Breath**

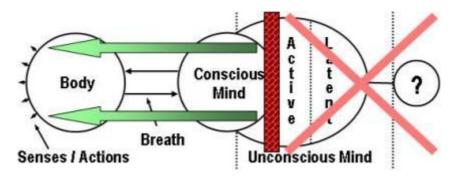
The Yoga practices with Body and Breath bring health benefits and balance in life. However, many people stop at the Breath, and are unwilling to explore or train the Mind. It is like building a wall between the Yogic stages of Breath and Mind. Some sincere seekers delay out of fear. Others incorrectly believe that Yoga is only about physical fitness. The key for the sincere seeker of the highest joy of Yoga is to be gentle and loving towards yourself, and persist with all levels of Yoga, including directly dealing with the Mind itself.



### **Conscious Mind**

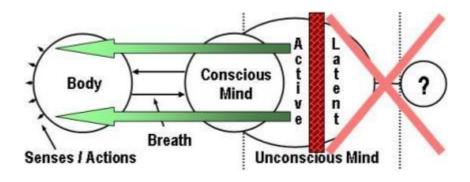
Mindfulness of the emotional and mental processes of the Conscious mind is very stabilizing. In Yoga, this includes meditation and contemplation on attitudes of friendliness, lovingness, compassion, and acceptance. It includes cultivating non-harming, truthfulness, non-stealing, remembering of truth, and non-possessiveness. However, many stop at this level of mind, and effectively build a wall between the Conscious and Unconscious, not willing to explore the depths of the Unconscious. Many get stuck here by thinking the goal of

meditation is only a calm mind. For Union, Yoga, Samadhi, or Turiya, the streams of thoughts in the Active Unconscious mind need to be encountered, explored, and only then transcended.



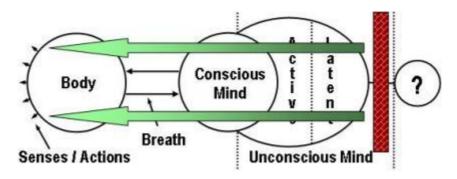
#### **Active Unconscious**

By allowing the Active Unconscious to come forward and be witnessed in a neutral way, the thought patterns colored with intense attraction and aversion gradually weaken, allowing a greater peace and freedom of mind. This is one of the most direct ways to deal with the purifying, centering, or balancing of troublesome thoughts. However, few go beyond the boundary between the Active Unconscious and the Latent Unconscious. The Active Unconscious has alluring visions and sounds. Only the most dedicated Yogis are willing to completely transcend sensory experience of both external and internal objects, and to pursue the formless Latent level out of which the Active arises.



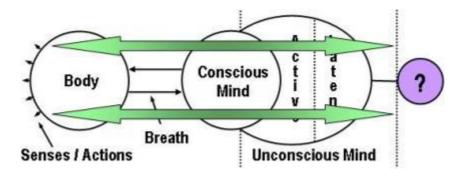
#### **Latent Unconscious**

To be fully aware of the Latent Unconscious is a very deep state, and an aspect of advanced meditation (Authentic Yoga Nidra reaches this Latent Unconscious level with practice). It is underneath, beyond, or prior to the pictures and words of the Active Unconscious. It is the ground out of which those emerge. All sensory experiences such as sights and sounds have been left behind, whether of external worldly objects or inner images. To consciously rest in the awareness of the Latent Unconscious is to be filled with bliss. However, there comes a point where individuation itself is the final wall, and even the bliss needs to be transcended. Even for the experienced practitioner this can be a great obstacle. It is beyond the mind in the conventional sense of mind, so the mind can no longer be an aid. Body and breath cannot help. It is only surrender that finally helps.



#### Realization

Whether you call it Grace, God, Guru, Shaktipat, or some other name, the greatest help of all finally comes from within to remove the final barrier of ignorance (<u>Avidya</u>). This final stage is a process that has been called piercing the pearl of wisdom (<u>Bindu</u>). A Yogi does not debate whether the Realization is called Yoga, Self, Atman, Soul, or God, etc., but rather, lives "in" the world while not being "of" the world.



#### "In" the World -- Not "of" the World

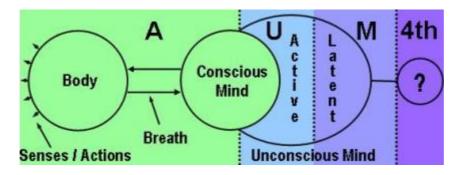
The Realized Yogi lives like a lotus flower. The lotus is both "in" the world, yet not "of" the world. It grows in the soil and water of the world, yet rises above it at the same time. It goes outward (Adhyasa), but is not blinded by Avidya or Ignorance of its true nature. (Avidya-Adhyasa)



In the traditional Yoga Meditation of the <u>Himalayan tradition</u>, one systematically works with senses, body, breath, the various levels of mind, and then goes beyond, to the center of consciousness. The science of Yoga Meditation as taught by the Himalayan sages is already a whole, complete science that has been torn into smaller pieces over time. Individual parts have sometimes (unfortunately) been cut out from the whole of traditional Yoga Meditation, given separate names, and then taught as unique systems of meditation. The perspective of Yoga Meditation on the SwamiJ.com site is that it is not a pasting together of disparate Yogas, but an already unified whole that we might call traditional Yoga Meditation, or simply Yoga.

Yoga Meditation of the Himalayan tradition is holistic in that it not only systematically deals with all levels individually, and then integrates them with one another, it also involves a broad range of practices, including meditation, contemplation, prayer, and mantra, as well as the preparatory practices leading up to these. Traditional Yoga Meditation also explores all of the levels of reality and self-construction, including the:

- Gross (Vaishvanara; A of AUM),
- Subtle (Taijasa; U of AUM),
- Causal (Prajna; M of AUM), and
- Finally, traditional Yoga Meditation leads one to the direct experience of the absolute, pure, eternal center of consciousness, the Absolute (Turiya; 4th beyond AUM), as reflected in OM Mantra.



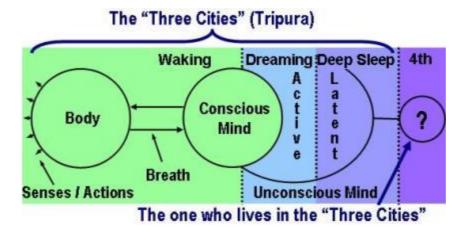
The root meaning of Yoga Meditation lies in the meaning of the word Yoga itself, which comes from "yuj" which means "to join," to bring together the aspects of yourself that were never divided in the first place. The Yoga Sutras of Patanjali is a primary source of learning the practices of traditional Yoga Meditation. The finer points of Yoga Meditation are described and taught face-to-face, as it is an oral tradition. Hopefully, the many articles on SwamiJ.com will enhance your understanding and practicing traditional Yoga Meditation. There includes a succinct outline of Beginning, Intermediate and Advanced Yoga Meditation.

In the Himalayan tradition, Yoga Meditation is not limited to just the Yoga Sutras, but also includes Vedanta and internal Tantra, while also acknowledging that the practices are also contained in many other sources (See the article, Yoga, Vedanta, Tantra). The teachers of the Himalayan tradition may emphasize or draw on some of these (or other) sources more or less than others, matching the teachings with the student. Traditional Yoga Meditation in the tradition of the Himalayan masters also involves the process of Kundalini Awakening, and this is described in a series of pages on the site.

**Tripura, the Three Cities:** The three streams of Yoga Meditation, Vedanta, and Tantra include at their core the principle of the "three cities" or "tripura," seeking to know that "one" who lives in those three cities of:

- Waking, Dreaming, Deep Sleep
- Conscious, Active Unconscious, Latent Unconscious
- Gross, Subtle, Causal

This "one" living in, or permeating the three cities is the Turiya, or fourth state in the AUM mantra. In Tantra that "one" is known as Shakti, or sometimes Maha Tripura Sundari, which means the great, beautiful one, essence, consciousness, or reality living in the three cities.



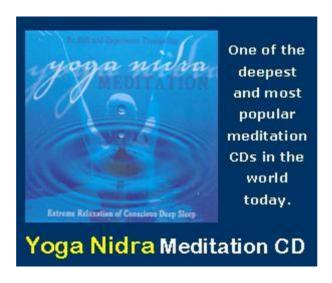
Yoga Meditation itself is not a religion, although some of the principles are contained within the various religions. There are articles on <a href="Mysticism">Mysticism</a> and <a href="Religion">Religion</a> on the site, which should give a good overview of this perspective of traditional Yoga Meditation.

The many articles on Yoga Meditation are linked directly on the home page (above), as well as the Index pages, which are at the top of this, and other pages. You can easily access those Indexes by clicking on the little mountain icon at the top of any page on the site.

Please enjoy your visit to the SwamiJ.com site on Yoga Meditation of the Himalayan Tradition, and do come back often to visit.

Swami Jnaneshvara

Affirming Three Aspirations



## Wisdom to live by and share with others:

- There is only one highest reality and many teachers.
- All humans and life arise from the same one source.
- All countries, religions and institutions arise from that.
- There are many books of wisdom from many ages.
- Thinking there is only one way comes from ignorance.
- · Coercive conversion is violence against other peoples.
- The goal of life is found within, not in institutions.
- · Wisdom, joy and freedom come from inner stillness.
- . Love all, as we are all waves of the one ocean.

(If you like it: click-save-copy-circulate)

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This site is devoted to presenting the ancient Self-Realization path of the Tradition of the Himalayan masters in simple, understandable and beneficial ways, while not compromising quality or depth. The goal of our sadhana or practices is the highest Joy that comes from the Realization in direct experience of the center of consciousness, the Self, the Atman or Purusha, which is one and the same with the Absolute Reality. This Self-Realization comes through Yoga meditation of the Yoga Sutras, the contemplative insight of Advaita Vedanta, and the intense devotion of Samaya Sri Vidya Tantra, the three of which complement one another like fingers on a hand. We employ the classical approaches of Raja, Jnana, Karma, and Bhakti Yoga, as well as Hatha, Kriya, Kundalini, Laya, Mantra, Nada, Siddha, and Tantra Yoga. Meditation, contemplation, mantra and prayer finally converge into a unified force directed towards the final stage, piercing the pearl of wisdom called bindu, leading to the Absolute.